THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. VI. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Wednesday, November 28, 1827. No 49.

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid, or they will not be lifted.*

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

CITY HOTEL,

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Taken Up

By the Subscriber, sometime in the early part of this month, near the Light Boat at the mouth of the River, a CANOE about 19 feet long and 4 feet wide, with mast, sail, sprit, rudder and tiller. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges; otherwise she will be disposed of agreeable to law.

S. Barney.

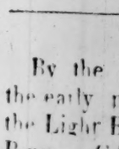
Nov. 14. *Bt*

A. N. HAYDEN

HAVING re-commenced business at his usual stand in this place, takes this opportunity to inform his customers and others, that having on hand a general assortment of Iron, and a good supply of first quality Steel, he is ready to furnish them with any kind of work in his line, viz:—Edge Tools of every description, which he will warrant inferior to none, Vessel and Mill work, Wheel Tires, &c. &c. at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms for cash or corn in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 31. *Tf.*

WILL BE SOLD



On Saturday the 8th of December, the Plantation whereon the Subscriber now resides, containing one hundred and ten acres, a considerable part of which under a good state of cultivation. The Dwelling is spacious and comfortable with all necessary out houses, all of which have lately undergone a thorough repair. The situation is a very eligible one for the mercantile business, being in the heart of the most populous part of the county. At the same time will be sold my life estate in three other tracts of Land; and also my crop of corn, and other goods and chattels. Terms made known on the day of sale.

George W. Boyd.

Sawbegun Creek, Nov. 7. *tds.*

Fall and Winter Goods.

The Subscriber has just received by the Schr. Eliza Richmond from New-York, his fall supply of Goods—consisting in part of the following articles:—

Callicoes, and Cambricks,
Power loom Shirting,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Satinetts,
4-4 apron Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 plaid Homespun,
Irish Linen and long Lawn,
Book and jackonett Muslins,
Swiss do.
Cotton Diapers,
Sinchews and Levantine,
Bombazins and Bombazetts,
Vestings, regret Plaid,
Grecian Stripes,
Swiss Points and Bands,
Ladies and gentlemens Hose,
Do. do. Gloves,
Spool and floss Cotton,
Cotton and web Suspenders,
Bonnet, belt and cap Ribbands,
Bobinet Laces, Cotton Yarn.

Groceries

Malaga and Country Wine,
Cognac Brandy,
Apple do.
N. E. Rum,
Holland and country Gin,
Loaf, lump and brown Sugars,
Soap and Candles,
Pepper and Alspice,
Cheese and Almonds,
Powder and Shot,
Gunpowder and Hyson Teas,
Saltpetre,
Large and small twist Tobacco,
Winter strained Lamp Oil, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for ready pay.

Richard Wyatt.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 21.

Fall and Winter Goods.

We have received by the late arrivals from the North a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Blue, black, steel mixt & drab Cloths,
Blue and drab Cassimeres,
Plain black and fig. plain and col'd Bombazettes,
Blue and steel mixt satinets (some very fine,)
Rose, point and duffle Blankets,
White, red, green & yellow Flannels,
Green Baize, heavy drab Kerseys,
Woolen, worsted, cotton and silk Hosiery,
Cotton Cambricks, jaconett, mull muff and book Muslins,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Diapers,
A great variety of S. fine & common Prints,
Black fig. and plain col'd Canton Crapes and Robes,
Superfine black Nankin Crapes,
Black Bombazine, blk. silk Handkerchiefs,
Yellow, scarlet and flag Silk do.
Black and col'd Italian Crapes, very fine,
Cambrick and furniture Dimities,
Bleach'd, brown, striped and plaid Domestics,
3-4 and 5-4 indigo checks, cotton Yarn.

HATS—a general assortment of mens' fine beaver and castor hats, 15 doz. wool do. assorted.

SHOES—ladies' fine Morocco and prunelle, a large assortment of negroes coarse shoes and bootees and womens' and boys' calf do—and a general assortment of Groceries—all of which have been bought on advantageous terms and are offered for sale at fair prices.

Wright & Williams.

Oct. 24.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and CASES, printed, and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

Seasonable Useful & Fashionable.

Just received by the schooners Madison's Barge, and Eliza Richmond, from New-York, a large and valuable assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. consisting of the following articles:

BLUE, mixture and drab Cloths & Cassimeres,
White, red, green and yellow Flannels,
Swansdown, Velentia and silk Vestings,
Lion Skin, Baize and coarse Woollens,
Irish Linen, black and brown do.
Callicoes, in great variety of patterns, some very beautiful,
Jaconet, Swiss and tamboured muslin Dresses,
Cambricks and muslins of every description and quality,
Worked muslin, Capes, Collars, Prints and Pellerenes.

A general and beautiful assortment of Silks and Crapes,
Figured and plain Satin,
Satin Levantine, French Italian and India Lutestring,
Sarcanetts and Sinchews,
Colored and black Gros de Naples,
Plain and figured Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Figured Mandarine & Nankin crape Robes,
Black and colored Bombazetts, excellent quality,
Crimson, black and plaid Circassians,
Valentia, Russia & cassimere shawls,
Denmark and cotton, do. do.
Silk and crape Shawls—and a great variety of Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Thread and bobinet lace filling and edging,
Lace Veils, Handkerchiefs & Capes,
Ribbands, a general and beautiful assortment,
Elegant Bracelets, waist Bands, Clasps, Breast Pins and fancy Earrings,
Silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Rare point and duffle Blankets.

One case ladies Legborn HATS, some of which are very fine.

Domestic Goods.

Bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirting,
Plaids, Stripes and Checks,
Satinetts of good quality, very cheap,
Straw Bonnetts, Windsor Chairs,
Shoes, of every description,
Fur and Wool Hats,
Powder and Shot,
Paints, Oil and Glass.

Groceries.

Coffee, Sugar, Spirits, Soap, Candles, Raisins, Flour, Tobacco, Pork, Salt, &c.

ALSO,

Pit and cross cut Saws, Axes, Files, and a general assortment of Cutlery.

Crockery, Glass and stone ware Castings, and a few Casks of Stone Lime. For sale on reasonable terms by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 14.

LOST

On Sunday last, between this place and the branch about two miles from here on the road leading to Newbegun Creek, a gold watch Seal and Key. The finder shall be amply rewarded by leaving them at this office.

Nov. 14. *It.*

To Journeymen Taylors.

The Subscriber will give good wages and constant employment to two first rate Journeymen Taylors, if application be made immediately.

Geo. Kellinger.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 14.

BLANKS

Of every description for sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

From the Berkshire American.

Cider.

How does it happen that with manifold advantages (and Pomona never showered them more plentifully than on our little hills) for making good cider, so little of it is ever to be found in the cellars of New-England? This question has been asked before—and the answer is obvious—want of care and skill. But very much is owing to the former: too many among us had rather swill down forty barrels of bad cider, than be at the trouble of producing a single barrel of good.

1st. The apples are often in a bad condition. 2d. There is a want of cleanliness in making the cider. And 3d.—There is little or no pains taken, after it is made, to refine and preserve it.

To remedy these defects, it is requisite that the apples should be perfectly sound, but mellow; that great care should be taken in having every thing belonging to the cider mill clean, with a cleanly disposition in those about it; and lastly the cider, well strained, should be put into clean casks and conveyed to the cellar. As soon as the fermentation is so far completed that the foam ceases to rise, and while the cider yet sings to the cat, it should be *nicked*, (to use a technical phrase) i. e stopped close in the cask before the fermentation is entirely over. The object of nicking is to prevent the escape of the fixed air, which gives the sparkling appearance and lively taste that always belong to good cider. It is likewise important to prevent an intercourse with the atmospheric air, which however cheering to the spirits of man, is apt to sour the disposition of cider.—This is a point which deserves great attention. Cider, when properly managed, is in the condition of wine—in fact, it is a sort of moderate wine—and the object is to prevent its becoming vinegar. Too great care therefore, cannot be taken to keep the fixed air in, and the atmospheric air out.

It is common for those who wish to have fine cider, to *rack it off*, as the phrase is—i. e. draw it out of the original casks and put it into others, as soon as it is clear, after the fermentation.—The object is to remove it from the lees. But the advantage of this measure is perhaps questionable; for in drawing off the cider, a good deal of the carbonic acid (fixed air) must necessarily escape, and thus far the liquor is injured. The point then is whether the cider will be injured more by standing on the lees, than by the loss of carbonic acid in changing casks—and this can only be settled by experiment. But if it be racked off it should be done as expeditiously as possible, so that little time may be allowed for the escape of the fixed air.

Cider may be kept good in a vessel of any size, as long as it remains unbroached. But as soon as you begin to draw the cider, the outer air is getting in and the fixed air is getting out—and this mischief is increasing every time you draw, until at length the liquor, before it is half used, becomes *flat*, stale, and utterly unfit to drink. To remedy this evil entirely, the cider should be kept in vessels so small, that the contents of one of them may be used at the time of broaching. Hence it is that bottled cider is superior to that of the cask. But as bottles are considered too expensive for general use, small casks might be substituted, and would be found much better than large ones, because the cider would be sooner drawn out, and therefore not so long exposed to the air after broaching. We would therefore recommend, particularly to small families, the use of 10 or 15 gallon casks, in preference to barrels and hogsheads.

Many people have an idea that cider may be improved by mixing with it some foreign substance—such as rum, brandy, &c. Hence they will take much pains and pay an extra price to get a "rum cask" to put their cider in. But this notion is erroneous. Cider, instead of being improved, is decidedly injured by a mixture of rum, brandy, or any other spirituous liquors. Notwithstanding all the praise bestowed upon it, we have never drank a glass of good cider from a cask previously imbued with rum. It has a rummy taste, which destroys the fine flavor of genuine cider. The object should be to get pure cider—not cider and rum.

Some persons put beets into their cider, others a slice or two of raw beef, under the idea that liquors want something to feed upon. What nonsense! It is not a tincture of beets, or of beef, that we wish for: but pure and unadulterated cider. And all foreign substances, whether solid, liquid or æriform, should be carefully excluded—and then you may put the cup to your lips, with the certainty of gratifying your palate, exhilarating your spirits and promoting your health.

Internal Improvement.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO VII.

A promise has been made to show that when goods, wares or merchandise are actually arrived upon the Railroad at any point of it, from the neighboring part of the country, the expense and time of transportation to the seacoast, or to any other point upon the Railroad, are of so little consequence as to be scarcely worthy of notice. It amounts, as has been said, to little short of a complete annihilation of time and space, to place these goods, wares, or merchandise, at any other point on the Railway. Is lime, for instance, wanted in those parts of the country next to it? This article is only to be prepared in Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, or elsewhere, and brought to the Railroad by the nearest route. Then with the additional expense of two cents upon the bushel it may be placed in Raleigh.

If the reader will consent to accompany the calculation now to be made, it will furnish a specimen of such calculations. In all instances where there is uncertainty, the numbers will be taken to the disadvantage of the Railroad and of the diminution of expense by it. It will be thus seen that the rate of charge upon the hundred in which it terminates, is greater than it would be in reality, and that the conclusion at which he arrives stands upon safe ground. It were easy to make addresses to our pride or our passions, to become exuberant in figures of rhetorick, and to present a thousand phantoms to play delightfully before our rapid imaginations. Were this done however, to its fullest extent, no sooner would our minds be permitted to cool and return to sober feeling than we should say, and correctly too, "All this was very handsome, but how much dependence is to be placed on it? Something more than this is necessary to convince me that there is any thing substantial, and tangible, and practically true, in the utility of a Railroad and in the ease of constructing it. This man certainly speaks to us with no ordinary powers of persuasion; but he has too much sense, and we shall do well to take care how we trust him. Let him give us plain truth, so that we may rest assured that we are not mistaken, and that we are not pursuing visions of fancy instead of substances." To the substance therefore let us return, and deal in figures of Arithmetic, not in figures of Oratory.

To conveyance on a Railroad, are necessary, 1st. Horses. 2d. Waggons 3d. Men.

1st. Let it be admitted that one horse with another will endure five years in service: for example, from the end of his fifth to the end of his tenth year.—He is such as we may get for 120 dollars. Hence 24 dollars a year must be made good for the perpetuity of such an animal. If he eats 24 barrels of corn a year at 2 dollars a barrel, this will cost 48 dollars. Should he require a ton and a half of hay or any other forage for a year at 50 cents per hundred, it will be 15 dollars more. The maintenance of a horse a year then will be,

For capital, - - -	824
For corn, - - -	48
For hay, - - - -	15
	887

If the owner receive 50 per cent profit upon this species of capital, the profit upon 87 dollars will be 26 dollars and 10 cents, but we shall call it in a round number 27 dollars. This added to 87 dollars gives an amount of 114 dollars, which ought to be received annually upon the service of every horse, for keeping up the property, and obtaining a handsome profit upon it of 30 per cent. This will be admitted to be liberal profit enough, and such as he would not be allowed to enjoy long by open competition, but we shall suppose it. The sum of 114 dollars a year, is nine dollars and a half a month, or less than 37 cents a day, allowing 313 days to the year, by the exclusion of Sundays. This receipt of 37 cents a day keeps up the capital, and yields a profit of thirty per cent upon it.

2d. Let us next suppose that five waggons must be procured, all to be con-

ne ed together upon the Railroad, and to be drawn by this horse, of which the value and maintenance have been computed. The cost of one of these iron waggons a cording to Strickland, is 140 dollars, and therefore the five will cost 700. The wheels are of cast iron, and axletrees wrought, and we shall suppose them to last 30 years by laying the axle trees anew sometimes. If the proprietor of the waggons be allowed 24 dollars a year for thirty years, it will more than make good his capital. We shall further allow him an interest of 8 per cent. upon this capital of 700 dollars. Six per cent. is common interest, but we shall allow eight; and we all know that the profits upon such durable and certain materials, ought to be different from that upon horses and other precarious and consumable property. This interest of 8 per cent upon 700 dollars is 56 dollars per annum. The 24 dollars capital and 56 dollars interest will be 80 dollars a year for the five waggons, which at 313 days to a year is less than 26 cents a day but we shall call it 26

3 1. We shall next suppose a man, or a youth of 18 or 20 years, to drive and take care of the horse. Enough of such persons may be had at 12 dollars a month, or 144 dollars a year, he finding himself. This will be less than 48 cents a day, but we shall say 50

In a regular line of carriages for the transportation of goods, a horse passes ten miles with a load toward the sea, one part of a day, and after resting, returns with another load back to the place from which he set out. By this means ten horses put in successively and travelling each ten miles forward, and ten miles back, convey one set of goods 100 miles in one direction in 24 hours, and a returning load the same distance back on the same day. Hence the ten horses carry loads through the space of 200 miles, in 24 hours. It is one-half only of the expense of this work done by the ten horses, which fats upon a load on its way to market.—To this it is equivalent to consider five of the horses as travelling forward in one direction 20 miles each, so as to complete the distance of 100 miles per day, and this shows us the cost of conveyance to the owner of the goods. Collecting together these different items, and we shall have the following estimate of expense for carrying ten tons a hundred miles in 24 hours.

5 Horses at 37 cents each,	$1 85
5 Waggons continuing thro' the whole distance,	0 26
5 Men or boys at 50 cents per day,	2 56
For 10 tons 100 miles a day,	$4 61

We can now determine the cost of this transportation by dividing the four dollars and sixty-one cents among the ten tons, and the result will be less than *two cents and a third upon a hundred weight, through the distance of a hundred miles in a day*

This exposition may have been tedious, but it is of infinitely greater value, than a hundred arguments, and twice as many periods of glowing imagery, that enter not into the recesses of the subject, nor disclose its essential merits. It is hoped that though it has been necessary to pass through a detail of numerical statements, it is still so obvious in its nature, and all its successive particulars to every farmer and every experienced man, that he has had no difficulty in following it. Should this have been the case, or should it not, the reader is requested to peruse it a second time, with a close and attentive eye, lest an error may have crept in, of sufficient consequence to impair or destroy its validity. It is a subject for the investigation of every arithmetician and accountant, every planter and professional man. Should it be satisfactory and convincing to any one whose neighbour unfortunately cannot look into it for want of education which himself has enjoyed, is it not of a magnitude to induce him to take the first opportunity to read it in his hearing, and set it before him with such confirmation and evidence, as his own views will furnish? Is there a member of our *Senate* or *House of Commons* who will not feel himself solicited by the ties which bind him to his constituents, to enter calmly with them into the discussion of this subject, not as a partizan, or with the heat of argumentation, but as a sincere and dispassionate lover of his country, that truths of such vital importance to every man and every family may be perceived in their plainness, and felt with all their effect upon their interests? It is not recommended to any man of influence in society, or to any candidate, to engage in this subject, or any other involving the public good, so as to excite apprehensions of him in the minds of others, or to lose the confidence of the people.—Let it be sincerely with a view both to receive and impart information. And when in process of time all, or at least a large majority shall have seen their interests, and made up their opinions, then let him carry their concurring wishes to the legislative body, that the State may, by its organized representation, resolve deliberately and with perseverance founded on conviction, to prosecute their mature and enlightened purpose. These are undoubtedly the true methods of a free State, at once growing in strength and augmenting the happiness of the people.

The breadth of our State from north to south in its western part is a hundred miles. By extending a Railroad through the middle of it from east to west, the greatest distance any man can be, is fifty miles, or two days travel with a loaded waggon.* If we were to divide the distance of 50 miles on each side of the Railroad into three equal parts, it becomes evident that one third of the State would be within 17 miles of this great highway running through the country like a public street through a commercial city. Another third would be between seventeen and thirty-four miles from it, and the remaining third between thirty-four and fifty. No sooner does a farmer, a manufacturer, or a merchant, arrive with his produce or his goods at such a Railway, than the whole extent of it, with all the adjacent country is thrown open to him for a market, by the payment of two cents and a third upon the conveyance of a hundred weight, a hundred miles, every twenty-four hours, until he is at the sea shore. Let us consider that it is as important and desirable to all others as it is to ourselves to resort to this Railroad, for the opportunities of trade. Towns, and villages, and mercantile houses that spring up on each side of it, become the depositories and places for every species of merchandise, which others wish to sell or we to purchase; and at any of these places it may in an hour be determined, where is the best market along the whole extent of the line, through the whole of our own State, and in foreign countries for such articles as it may be our object to vend. Were the farmer at the distance of three hundred miles from the sea, the transport of a barrel of flour to the coast would cost him fourteen cents. With respect to tolls, they are of little consequence, and can have but slight effect upon the expense of transportation. So great is the assemblage of merchandize of every species, passing to and fro upon such a highway, that a very small payment upon the hundred, amounts to a vast sum. This can be realized by reflecting upon the result of two cents a hundred, upon 500 tons every hundred miles. The facility afforded to travelling upon such a Railway, where a stage could run continually nine or ten miles an hour, together with the business created to merchants, planters, and other persons from one extremity to the other, would doubtless soon create such a current of passengers, that the tons necessary for sustaining the expenses of the Railway, being levied chiefly, and yet without oppression upon *them*, would reduce those upon merchandise and agricultural production, to a rate scarcely worthy of our notice.

It was just now stated, that according to the calculation already given in this number, with every disadvantage against the Railway, the expense of carriage upon a barrel of flour three hundred miles would be fourteen cents. Could other States, with all their privileges of soil, and habits of closer industry, cope any longer with the farmer of North Carolina within his own State? If they can sell us flour at six dollars a barrel, our own flour brought from the remotest parts of the country could then be sold at Beaufort with profit, for five and a half. Could they afford it at five and a half? We could furnish it at five. *By opening the Harlow Canal for Steamboats*, a thing to be done by a few thousand dollars in a single season, we could enter with fair competition, through our seaport at Beaufort,† into a trade with Europe, the Mediterranean, South America and the West Indies, as well as the United States. Money would flow in among us from abroad. And the prompt and easy transportation through the whole extent of our State, would distribute this returning tide of wealth into numberless streams and rills, to quicken our energies, and infuse alacrity and confidence into all our exertions. CARLTON.

* The writer is aware that twenty miles a day is the common rate of a loaded waggon on a long journey. But a man and team having only two days to travel, can with industry go fifty miles in two days.

† This is pronounced as if spelt Bofort, not Bluefort. It is an excellent name and it is a pity it should be marred.

Madawasca Affairs.—The difficulties in relation to the North-eastern boundary seem increasing. A correspondence has been kept up for some time with the Secretary of State, by the Governor of Maine; and the subject has received the attention of several successive Legislatures of that State. No arrangement is, however, yet made; and it will appear from the following facts, detailed in the Bangor Register, that the local authorities on the British side, are determined to insist upon and enforce their usurpation. The Portland Advertiser says:—"It will be recollected that Mr. Baker, the subject of this indignity and wanton abuse, was in the peaceable possession of lands which he had purchased of the authorities of this State.—He felt secure in his right of soil, and authorised to protect his possession from any aggression."

From the Bangor Register.

"Since our last, Mr. Wilson from Houlston, passed through this town; he confirms the account of the existing difficulties in that territory, as published in our last, and relates many other grievances of which our citizens have to complain: he informs that Mr. Baker has been sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of £150, and as he understood the only offence charged against him was refusing to permit the passage of the British mail over his land.

Mr. Dalton, from Aroostic, came in company with Mr. Wilson, and gives a melancholy account of the oppressions and sufferings of the inhabitants of that settlement. He says that the British officers are in the habit of executing precepts issued from British magistrates, within the American territory—and taking and carrying away every species of property, even to the last cow—and selling the property, at auction—that they come with *a posse* armed, and threaten to come with force enough and carry off all the inhabitants to Fredericktoo jail—that their proceedings are in all respects violent and oppressive. He states that in consequence of this state of things, he has sold all his property for what he could get and quit the country; that he raised this year 150 bushels of wheat, 200 of potatoes, 75 of corn, and many other products of the earth, had a decent house and barn, and farming utensils, 30 acres cleared, that he sold all for $184 38, on credit principally; that he made this sacrifice solely on account of public difficulties; and had it not been for them he would not have taken $700 for his property. He also states that the inhabitants are in constant fear, and dare not sleep in their houses. We understand that the statements were made under oath, and have been enclosed to the Executive. We hope and trust some effective measures will be taken to protect and vindicate the rights of American citizens.

For the Constitutional Whig.

To James Madison and James Monroe.

Illustrious Virginians!

However widely separated we may be by the political distinctions with which you have been so deservedly honored, I claim the privilege of addressing you in the spirit of our institutions, with the equality & frankness of a freeman.

I tender to you in advance, the homage of my high consideration, and acknowledge with unfeigned pleasure, the pride I feel in the recollection that my name, however humble, is compatriot with your own.

Your lives, full of usefulness to your country and of honor to yourselves, faithfully committed to the page of history, will be held up as examples of imitation to our posterity, who will exultingly compare them with the best ancient models. With these sentiments, which I most sincerely feel for your exalted characters, you will do me the justice to believe, that in the ordinary progress of human affairs, I would be among the last of mankind to intrude on your retirement or to disturb your repose. But a crisis full of danger to our country has arrived. I do not fear from you the imputation of indulging in idle declamation or unfounded alarm. Though standing yourselves aloof, in your peaceful retirements, from the tempest that howls through the land, and of which *Jackson* is the fiery spirit, you cannot be insensible of its existence, nor without apprehension of the desolation it threatens. It is impossible that either your feelings or your judgments can be neutral, in a contest waged between the friends of civil liberty on the one hand, and the partisans of a military chieftain on the other—in a contest between the Constitution and the Sword.—When you reflect on the origin of this contest, the means employ to maintain it, the character of many of its supporters, and its possible, appalling end—it would be a libel on the whole tenor of your lives to doubt for a moment the side you have embraced. In forming this decision, you were not compelled to resort to the Nashville Committee, nor to Jackson's humble biographer, for the facts on which it was founded. You both know, personally, enough to justify you in deciding without hesitation on the unfitness of General Jackson to the Presidency. Without adverting to his utter disqualification from temper and education, or his profound ignorance of the first rudiments of the duties of the office, you, Mr. Madison, must still remember the surprise and indignation with which you were filled on being informed of his excesses at New Orleans. Still more vivid must be your recollection of the horror with which you read the bloody record of the doom of the militia men. To your exclamation when giving vent to your feelings on that occasion will be readily ascribed his ferocious exception to your fitness for the Presidency—that you were too mild to look on blood and carnage with composure. You, Mr. Monroe, cannot have forgotten the insolent contempt he threw upon the civil authority, when by a general order he directed his subalterns to obey no order from you unless sanctioned by himself. The remembrance must be indelible of the dismay and confusion of yourself and your Cabinet, when first informed of his violating, in the face of express orders, the sovereignty of a country at peace with the United States,—thus assuming to himself the power granted alone to Congress. Equally fresh must be your recollection of the anxiety you felt to save your country from the humiliating disgrace with which it was threatened, when Jackson was traversing the streets of the Metropolis, with his military family, denouncing vengeance against the Representatives of the people for presuming to inquire into his conduct. It is known to you also, and must be a continued source of satisfaction, that by your prompt and zealous exertions, aided by the firmness and prudence of Decatur, our history was exempted from so foul a blot.

I do not advert to these things now to awaken afresh the indignation and horror you both felt at the time of their occurrence, but to justify me in the declaration I have made, that you want no other evidence than that already in your own knowledge, to decide on Jackson's unfitness for the Presidency, and the danger direct and indirect which would result from his election.

With this conviction on my mind, I address to you this solemn question—Will you fold your arms together and continue silent and passive spectators of such a scene as your country now presents? In the best age of ancient manners whenever the safety of the Republic was threatened, the aid of the political patriarch was invoked, and never in vain. Neither age, nor circumstance, nor former honors were pleaded in excuse. Has our age degenerated, or have the obligations of patriotism been changed? In modern times, your illustrious predecessors present you an example worthy of your imitation. Washington came from retirement to head again the armies of his country when menaced with war. The elder Adams lent the authority of his venerable name as an *Elector* for his native State, when your election, Mr. Madison, was opposed by some of the choice spirits now engaged in attempting to pull down *his* son. Jefferson filled an interesting employment to the day of his death. And I may justly refer to your own cases. Both of you are adding to your well founded claims on the gratitude of your country by treading in his footsteps. Why, then, forbear to exercise the rights of citizens in the present fearful crisis? Why withhold your opinions and advice? Standing as you do on the narrow isthmus that separates advanced age from the grave, and exempted by your situations from the temptations that lead to human infirmities your opinions would be received as the oracles of wisdom.—There is no mansion, however great, nor a hut, however humble, which they would not reach. There is not a man who would not listen to them with respect. I mean neither to flatter you, for I am no man-worshipper, nor to degrade my fellow citizens, for whom I entertain the profoundest respect. I wish only to be understood as urging, that were you to speak distinctly and unequivocally your sentiments, every honest man in this nation would feel himself compelled, instead of pursuing with blind devotion the dictation of party papers, to reflect, and review his opinions—to hear both sides.—This reflection, and this review, are all that is wanting to secure the triumph of sound principles. For nations like individuals have their seasons of intoxication: both may be saved by timely and friendly advice; and return again to sobriety. Should we escape from the present military phrensy, it is not probable, at least for a long time to come, that we shall again have to encounter this formidable foe to human liberty.—May it not have been within the scheme of Divine Providence, that you have been permitted to survive your contemporaries to become the Nestors of the age—that by your voice every modern Thersites might be rebuked? You have only to raise that voice, and the Gees, and the Van Burens, the Kreiers and the Eatons, will hide their ears.

I feel humbled in comparing a grave address to yo with such names. It is no fault of mine, but of the times, which are so out of joint as to have given importance even to them. Merciful God! to what a condition have we come, and what a mockery of the representative principle does it present, that such men have succeeded to the Franklins, the Hamiltons and the Jeffersons, of former age! And Andrew Jackson their chief, the proposed successor of George Washington! the admirer of blood and carnage, claiming to tenant the mansion before the abode of the lover of philosophy and humanity! With what indignation would the father of his country frown from the canvass that adorns the Vestibule, at the entrance of this his antipode! For it cannot have escaped your observation that in elevating Jackson to the Presidency, we insult the memory and degrade the character of Washington; among whose distinguished attributes was his respect, in every difficulty and at the gloomiest periods of the revolution, for the *civil* authority. It was that sublime virtue, so rare in a successful revolutionary General, on which the Congress that accepted his resignation so emphatically dwelt in the answer—perhaps penned by you, Mr. Madison—which they tendered to him on this wonderful occasion. Nor can it be doubted that this feature in his character above all others procured to him the high [illegible] of standing at the head of mankind. It was this which turned every eye in America upon him as most worthy of the first office in her gift.—But of what worth will be this virtue now or hereafter! and how meretricious must be that applause which shall call to the same high office a man whose proper heraldic bearing would be, the Constitution of his country pierced by his own sword! How worthless, how contemptible must be that incense, which is offered by the same people to the memory of a successful General for his reverential deference to the civil authority, & at the same time to another for the studied insolence with which he has trampled it under foot! What food would it not furnish for the animadversions of the enemies of representative government!

I call upon you then, as the political patriarchs of the age, to interpose and save the character of Washington from this pollution. I invoke you by the names of Jefferson, whose forebodings on the fearful result of Jackson's election you have often heard, and in which you cannot but sincerely coincide. I appeal to you in the name and behalf of [illegible] our common mother,—and conjure you by the fate of unnumbered millions yet to be born in America—I supplicate you in the name of the human race, whose last hope is at stake—to lift your voices in the defence of civil liberty and the Constitution.

It was a custom among the ancients, when their religion was in danger, to bring the Godhead itself from within the shrine. When our constitution is threatened, can it be deemed irreverent to call upon the Fathers to appear? This call is respectfully submitted, to your judgment, and to your decision in making it, either in your opinion or in that of my country, I have not trenched upon the respect due to your revered characters, it will be among the most afflicting incidents of my life. I would still, however, [illegible] forgiveness by referring to the [illegible] with which my mind is filled [illegible] threatening ills to the safety of

...blic. Under the most solemn ...tion of religion, I call my God to ...ess, that no lesser consideration ...ld have prompted this appeal.—...now, however, made, and can ...be recalled. It will form a part ...the history of the times. My pro...nd regard for you both, forbids a ...ference to any other motive than ...triotism and sense of duty. Yet as ...honorable fame is the first object ...the most exalted human beings, ...cannot be insensible to the opin... of the present, or future genera... They will inevitably sit in ...gment and pronounce their award ...your re-ponse to this appeal. The ...st space you occupy in the estima... of your countrymen--the solemn ...portance of the subject—the in...nse interest it will excite—and I ...ay add, your obligations as good ...izens—will scarcely permit you to ... silent; & every eye will be turn... towards you till your answer is ...ven. If you fill, on this occasion ...e measure which your elevated ...nk assigns you—& I will not doubt ...your future biographers will place ...is act at the head of the long list ...f your illustrious deeds. It will be ...he wreath in the chaplet of your ...ame which will be the last to decay. ...And although you may reject the call, ...nd refuse to aid your country with ...our advice, in the perils through ...which she is passing, my friendship ...or you, and my solicitude for your ...future renown, will still prompt me ...o pray, however unavailing the ...prayer may be, that the unfriendly ...characters bearing record of your re...fu-al might be blotted out, and re...membered no more.

A FARMER.

The approach of the Session of a new Congress is indicated by the arrival of Members of Congress from the most distant parts of the Union. We have already announced one of them, since which we have heard of others. The following are those who are known to us to be now in this city.

Senators.—Mr. *Bouligny* and Mr. *Johnson*, of Louisiana, Mr. *Smith*, of South Carolina, and Mr. *Barton* of Missouri.

Representatives.—Mr. *Wingate* of Maine, Mr. *Varnum*, of Massachusetts; Mr. *Blake*, of Indiana; Mr. *M'Kee*, and Mr. *Owen*, of Alabama; and Mr. *Sawyer*, of North Carolina. Mr. *Brent*, of Louisiana, if not here, is in the neighborhood.

From these arrivals, we anticipate a very full assembly on the first day of the session, which opens on the first Monday in the next month. We trust the labors of the new Congress will redound to the honor and interest of the country.

[*Nat. Intelligencer.*

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Nov. 9.—We are informed that a singular trial took place at the late term of the Superior Court of Burke county.

A man who is estimated to be worth $200,000, was indicated for the crime of forgery, and so conclusive was the evidence, that the jury convicted him. What is still more remarkable, the amount which this individual, who has thus made shipwreck of his reputation, expected to gain, was only thirty dollars. He has appealed to the Supreme Court.

PENDLETON, (S. C.) Nov. 7.

Duel.—We have just seen a gentleman from North Carolina, from whom we learn that a duel took place on Monday last, between Sam'l P. Carson, Esq. Member of Congress from the Morganton District, and Dr. Robert B. Vance, of Ashville, in which the latter was shot through the body on the first fire, and supposed to be mortally wounded. They were competitors at the late election for Congress, and the fight grew out of that circumstance. They fought in Greenville District in this State, near the North Carolina line.

[We since learn that Dr. Vance has died of his wound.]

Madawaska Territory.—The Maine papers say, that the Governor of that State has taken measures to assert the rights of the State to the territory claimed by the British authorities of New-Brunswick, which has recently been the subject of discussion.

The Newark (N. J.) Eagle states, that some friends of Gen. Jackson, in that place, have determined, should the General be defeated at the next election, *to cut their own throats*. Whose throat will they cut, if he could succeed?

Elizabeth-City:

Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1827.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Newbern favorable to the present Administration was held on the 15th inst. for the purpose of forming an Anti-Jackson ticket. We shall publish their proceedings in our next.

We observe that a meeting of the citizens of Carteret County favorable to J. Q. Adams, and those opposed to the military candidate, is requested to be held in Beaufort. The Freemen of North Carolina are called upon to arise in their strength, and prevent this Republic—the last retreat of Freedom—from rushing with giant strides into stern, inexorable, military despotism.

The weather has continued remarkably cold for the last 8 or 10 days.

The Edenton Gazette of yesterday says no new case of Small Pox has occurred during the past week.

The Legislature of this State convened in Raleigh on Monday the 19th inst. Our papers from that place are previous to that date, but a letter will be found in our columns which states that both Houses had appointed their Speakers, Mr. Yancey of the Senate, and Gen. Iredell of the House of Commons. We learn verbally that the latter gentleman is likely to be elected Governor without opposition. The venerable JOHN HAYWOOD, Esq. Public Treasurer for the State, died on the 11th inst. The subjoined remarks are from the Fayetteville Journal:

The people of North Carolina will hear, with deep concern, that their faithful old public servant, and esteemed fellow-citizen, Treasurer HAYWOOD, is no more! He died on Sunday morning last, in the 73d year of his age, having for 41 years discharged the duties of Public Treasurer of this State, with a fidelity and ability unparalleled in the annals of this or any other country. No man ever occupied a higher place in the affections of his friends, or in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, than Treasurer Haywood; No man ever more deserved to do so. During the long time, in which the whole funds of the State were entrusted to his care, even during the highest and bitterest excitement of party spirit, the breath of calumny never dared to assail him but once, and then it was rebuked and silenced by the *unanimous* vote of the General Assembly, declaring their entire confidence in his ability and his "incorruptible integrity."

His place may be filled by a worthy successor, but never can be by an abler or a better man.

FOR THE STAR.

MR EDITOR—

In answer to a communication made in your paper over the signature of Q I would recommend to his candid and serious perusal a late communication in your paper signed "Pickleme" and lest he should forget its injunctions, I would advise him to keep it securely under lock and key, that he may have the opportunity of giving it a perusal, when he shall again seek to become the "satelite" of some "great man" He has acquired *all the reputation of being perfectly consistent with the reptile that shoots his forked tongue from under that great man's cloak*, and I am willing that he should enjoy it unmolested.

Because the people cannot participate directly by their suffrages, in the election of Governor, I can see no reason why their wishes in the choice of that officer should be disregarded and treated with contempt. In this highly favored country, the will of the people is the law of the land in the choice of their public officers.—Indeed the sentiments of Q are so much at war with the republican principles of the great body of the people of this state, that I am compelled to believe that he is some renegade who has come forth out of his hiding place and has thrown himself upon the people with all his corruptions, and that he is now vomiting forth his anti-republican principles among us. Yet, he can never sully the purity of our republican institutions, by such means.

The signs of the times must be gloomy indeed, when individuals cannot make an inquiry as to the political characters of men, who have long been in public life, without exposing themselves to obloquy. It has long been talked publickly and it is generally believed that General Iredell will be a candidate for the office of Governor—and when such facts are of public notoriety, although they may not have been the subject of newspaper discussion, I can see no impropriety in any individual, to ask a sketch of the political character of a man, who has so long been in the councils of the state, and who is still aspiring to fill higher stations in the administration of its Government.

It is a well established maxim "that knowledge is power" and certainly a correct knowledge of the political life and character of individuals, who are aspiring for office, will give us the power of selecting such from among them, as shall best administer the government for the common good. *Merit needs no concealment, talents no disguise and competency for office no veil.* Why, then, can it be improper to ask for information as to the qualifications of those, who are believed to be candidates for the highest office in the gift of an independent State, upon our own destinies and the welfare and prosperity of the state, depend on the faithful administration of the government? It is true that many persons aspire to offices, which, when they find they cannot obtain, they cease to contend for. But when the *aspirants themselves and their friends are exerting their utmost zeal to obtain the object of their ambition, there can be no apology for keeping every thing behind the curtain.* Time alone will reveal the fact whether General Iredell will be a candidate for the office of Governor or not? Even admitting that he is not—If he has merits why conceal them? if talents, why bury them in silence? If claims for office why keep them behind the curtain? Talents and qualifications for such an office, ought to be publickly known, that the *people* may instruct their representatives, in the choice of that officer, as we want a Governor, who is not the creature of the Legislature, but the choice of the people. I am well acquainted with General Iredell's high standing in society and have seen an exhibition of his talents at the bar; but I am not so well acquainted with his public life, particularly his votes and the part he has taken in the Legislature of the State. It was for this information I asked, and I sought it of his friends, and for this reasonable request I have been unjustly assailed; your correspondent would have accomplished more by giving the desired information, than he has by the course he has pursued. I still enjoy and shall contend for the privilege of a free and independent citizen, and when I obtain the information I have sought either publickly or privately, I shall pursue the course my own judgment may dictate without being the "satelite" of any man.

ARISTIDES.

N. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Extract of a letter received at Norfolk, dated

RALEIGH, Nov. 20.

Both Houses have appointed their former Speakers, in the Senate Mr. YANCEY, and in the House Gen. IREDELL without opposition; and in the Senate Mr. Clarke has been chosen Principal Clerk in the room of Gen. Covington.—No business has been done to-day. To-morrow is set apart for the election of three Engrossing Clerks, for which appointment there are a dozen or more persons in nomination. There has never been I suspect, since the formation of the government, such a crowd of office hunters; and the vacancies to be filled will, I fear, make it a very protracted session. A Governor, Treasurer, Comptroller and Solicitor for the Edenton District are all to be elected. For Governor, so far as I can learn, Gen. IREDELL of Edenton, is the most prominent name.

The United States' Circuit Court for the District of North-Carolina met in this city on Monday last, and adjourned the same day. We understand that the only important case before the Court, was the suit of the Rev. *Jonathan Whitaker*, vs. the Rev. *Frederick Freeman*, for a libel; which was continued, at the instance of the defendant, to the next term.

[*Raleigh Star.*

ITEMS.

Reuben Moses, convicted at Philadelphia of counterfeiting the notes of the United States' Bank, was sentenced to an imprisonment of thirteen years, and his accomplice, John W Craig, to an imprisonment of sixteen years.

Twenty fifth State.—It is considered that the territory of Arkansas has the population necessary to authorize its admission as a State into the Union.

COTTON CROP.—By a statement published in the New-York Shipping and Commercial List, it appears that the total crop of cotton in the United States amounted for the last season, to 957 281 bales; same period 1826, 720,027—being an increase of 237,254 bales in favor of the present year.

Nine Administration meetings, in as many districts, are called in a single paper in Kentucky.

Termination of the Conspiracy cases.—The Supreme Court have unanimously declared the indictment against Messrs Eckford and Baker, invalid. So ends this business.

Cotton thread preferable to flax for Shoes.—It is said that shoes sewed with cotton thread are worth 10 or 12 per cent more than those sewed with flax, so much longer do they last.

DIED,

At Edenton, on Saturday night last, in the 19th year of her age, MRS MARGARET BLAIR, wife of George Blair, esq and daughter of Dr. M B. Sawyer, of that place.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

22d, Schr. John Rodman, Butler, from New York, with merchdze to S. Williams.

" Sloop Morning Star, Nye, from New Bedford, in ballast.

" Schr. Alpheus, Whelden, from Boston, with merchdze to A. Fobes, jr. and N. Tucker.

24th, Schr. Augenora, Hildreth, from N. York, with merchdze. to L. C. Moore.

25th, Schr. Ambuscade, Andrews, from Newport, with potatoes to the master.

27th, Schr. Prentice Boy, Jarvis, from Norfolk, with merchandize to M. Cluff.

DEPARTED.

22d, Schr. Phebe S. Williams, Bennett, for N. York, with corn and flax seed.

27th, Schr. Eastern Star, Baker for Dighton, Mass. with corn by H. N. Williams.

CLEARED.

21st, Schr. Chance, French, for Martinique, with staves and shingles by B. Tisdale.

26th, Schr. Madison's Barge, Grice, for West Indies, lumber by the master.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop RAVENSCROFT will visit Christ Church in this place on Saturday and Sunday the 8th and 9th of December, when the usual Episcopal Services will be performed and the new Church now being erected will be consecrated to the service of Almighty God.

Nov. 21, 1827.

COUNTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Freemen of the County of Perquimans will be held in the Court House in the town of Hertford, on the second Saturday in next month, for the purpose of appointing three Delegates to attend a Meeting at this place on the second Monday in February next, composed of Delegates from all the Counties in this Electoral District; whose object will be the nomination of an Elector for this District, to be placed on the ticket opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

At this meeting all those and those only who are opposed to Gen. Jackson, are invited and expected to attend.

BY MANY VOTERS.

Hertford, Nov. 13th 1827.

Next Wednesday

THE TENTH CLASS OF THE

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery

Will be drawn at Richmond.

HIGHEST PRIZE

16,000 Dollars.

ALSO, CAPITALS OF

$4,000, $2,500, $1,750, 1,500, 1,086, 1,000,

&c. &c. &c.

All to be drawn in one drawing.

Tickets	$5	Quarters	$1 25
Halves	2 50		

TO BE HAD AT

Gordan's Office.

Nov. 28 *Elizabeth-City.*

Notice.

As ficticious reports are in circulation that there is claims unsatisfied on the schooner Lady of the Lake, formerly of Newbern, I, the late owner of said schooner, request all such claims to be forwarded to this place immediately, as I have sold her to Mr. Nathaniel Tucker, of Boston

Thos. W. Thompson.

Elizabeth-City Nov. 28.

T. W. T. begs leave to inform the public that he has just received and is now opening at the Store on Road Street next door south of Wm. D. Gordan's, twelve or fifteen hundred pair of first rate BOOTS & SHOES. Also Hats and domestic Goods, which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Blanks executed at this Office.

LOST

Sometime the first of last week, a Ticket in the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, tenth class, having on it the numbers 7 12 42. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving it at WM. D GORDAN'S.

Elizabeth-City, Nov. 28.

PROPOSALS,

For the introduction of the cultivation of the Grape Vine into the United States at a moderate expence.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having planted two Vineyards in New Jersey and Long Island, of 11,000 Grape Vine roots; and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of roots from his father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries in the districts of Bordelais, Damazan, Clerac, and Bazet, (Departments of Gironde and Lot et Garoune, in France) proposes a subscription which will be closed on the 1st of January next.

Mr. A Loubat will engage to furnish the subscribers of this vicinity with their Grape Vines before the first of April next, and forward them, free of expense, to Norfolk. The Grape Vine Roots will be three years old, and produce considerable fruits the second year after the time of their being planted; and will be also carefully classed, and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots when transplanted.

The subscribers will designate the quantities and species of Grape Vine Roots which they wish to have; and they will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents each root; for less than 1000 at the rate of 15 cents; for less than 500, 20 cents; and 30 cents for less than 50—to be paid on the delivery of the roots.

Letters will not be received unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at my store, where may be seen a catalogue of the different varieties of vines for sale by Mr. Loubat.

THOS. VAUGHAN, *Agent.*

SCHEME

OF

A LOTTERY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Edenton Academy;

Authorized by an Act of the Legislature of North-Carolina.

Highest Prize.

5,000 Dollars!!

1 prize of	$5.000	$5.000
2 prizes	1.000	2.000
4 prizes	500	2.000
10 prizes	100	1.000
20 prizes	50	1.000
30 prizes	20	600
40 prizes	10	400
1000 prizes	5	5.000
1,107 prizes, amounting to		$17.000

4,000 Tickets at $5 each,	$20,000
Deduct 15 per cent for the benefit of the Academy,	3.000
Amount of Prizes,	$17.000

☞ The Managers have thought proper to deduct *at once*, from the gross amount sales of tickets the sum of *Three Thousand Dollars*, (the amount to be appropriated to the benefit of the Academy, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses.) —Therefore the Prizes will be paid without any deduction, thirty days after the drawing; which will commence on the 8th day of January, 1828, and probably be finished in two days—Prizes only to be drawn—those numbers remaining in the wheel will be Blanks.

JAMES NORCOM,
JAMES BOZMAN,
JOHN COX,
WM R NORCOM,
J R CREECY } *Managers.*

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale by

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

November 21, 1827.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

WE will open to-day a package of the above article, among which are some of a superior quality, and will be sold at unusually low prices.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth City Nov 7

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

Domestic Love.

I've mingled in the wild delights,
The revels of the festive throng,
Indulged in fancy's fondest flights,
And chased the phantom, Pleasure, long;
Even from a gay and giddy boy,
I strove to drown each care with glee,
But never, never, tasted joy,
Till found, Domestic Love, in thee.

The bright romance of fervid youth,
The glory of those golden days,
When love's sweet image passed like truth
Herself before my rapturous gaze;
The luxury of each dear dream,
By warm anticipation wove,
In all their fragrant freshness seem
Concentrated in Domestic Love.
This peaceful home--these fervent friends
These budding blossoms of my line,
With whom my very being blends,
Whose destiny and hopes are mine;
If there's a Paradise on earth,
A joy below like joys above,
It plays around the social hearth
Of home and dear Domestic Love.

RELIGION.

Oh! wide they wander from the path of truth, [gloom!
Who paint Religion with a brow of
Her step is buoyant with unfading youth,
Her features radiant with immortal bloom.

In life's gay morning, when the crimson tide [ing vein.
Of pleasure dances through each burn-
She leads with guardian care her charge aside [pain.
From the broads passage of undying
And when the fleeting joys of time are past, [preys;
And dark despondency on the spirit
She hails, with holy hope, the sufferer cast
To brighter regions his confiding gaze.

From slavish fears—from low debasing cares,
'Tis hers alone the sinking soul to save;
For her its sweetest smile creation wears,
For her no terror has the frowning grave.

No—should this scene in headlong ruin close,
Each shatter'd planet from its orbit move,
She would not tremble, for full well she knows,
The arm is near her of Unbounded Love.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Blasted Tree.

"I mark'd the broad and blasted oak,
Scorch'd by the lightning's livid glare;
Hollow its stem from branch to root,
And all its shrivell'd arms were bare."

It was a piercing night in mid winter, and along the rounded hills towards the Clifton meadows, the moonlight sparkled on the bright and thickly crusted snows with peculiar splendor. Far off, the faint but perpetual roar of the icy river was heard, and the dark forests beyond it were dimly seen in the distance, like a heavy cloud in the western horizon. The intermediate country presented only a few solitary trees, and, save that here and there a rugged group of overgrown shrubbery was seen above the snow, one wide and vast uncultivated waste appeared. It was a night in which the fancy of an honest German could not fail to conjure up a thousand phantoms; his shrieking ghosts cried from the crevices of every sapless tree; his witches rode on the pale moon-beams, in the distant and scarcely perceptible mist that spread a thin veil over the beautiful stars; and the wandering spirits of departed friends peeped, like premature resurrectionists from behind every thicket.

The hour of eleven had drawn nigh, and the watchful family that inhabited the crazy cabin on the borders of this barren country, had extinguished their blazing pine lights, buried up their fires, and sprinkled over the smoking ashes the spoonful of salt, the magic virtues of which dispersed the ghostly train, and ensured them a peaceful rest; when two travellers passed along the broken road, that leads from the village towards the ford above the falls.—One bore the appearance of an old man, infirm with age; his broad brimed hat hid his face, but some thin grey locks waved around his shoulders, and he leaned forward on his jaded horse like one suffering fatigue or decrepitude; behind him was the appendage of a stranger, a large, black portmanteau, which swelled with the treasure it contained. The other was an athletic young man, whom the good people distinguished to be a hardy woodman, who sometimes acted as a guide to travellers, and sometimes, for he had some science, run out patended lands, and was, withal, better acquainted with the country than any man in it. He led the old man's horse sometimes, and sometimes ran before to break the road.

The cottagers thought they discovered traits of mystery in this: and as every thing that partook of mystery boded mischief according to their conceptions, they followed the midnight travellers across the barrens with their eyes, until they disappeared, & then lay several anxious hours dreaming of murder and robbery, and blood. More than once they thought they heard the piercing cry of despair, mingled with the roar of the waterfall; and more than once discovered symptoms in the dusky room that spoke of death without.

But the woodman was in the village by sunrise; he reported that he had put the stranger safely across the ford, and left him to pursue his journey. Suspicion was hushed for a moment, for the character of the young man was good; the traveller was known to have possessed money but he had been called down the river on business of urgent importance, that it was necessary for him to reach the lower ford that night, and he had, with difficulty, prevailed on Hurlbut to accompany him to the western road: Who the stranger was, none knew, and thus far all was fair.—But he never reached the ford: and no trace was heard from that night. Suspicion was once more awakened, and Hurlbut maintained, when questioned on the subject, a guarded and scornful silence. The fortune tellers were consulted, and they anathematised the woodman. Signs were attended to, with all the formality of judicial inquiry, and even these condemned the unfortunate young man.

When spring came, it was discovered that a large oak tree, celebrated for its age and majesty, did not put forth a leaf. It grew near a by-road which led to the river below the fall, and as no other cause could be assigned for its blighted appearance it was attributed to one which now met the popular suspicion among the Germans. They called it the blasted tree, and located the place where the stranger's blood was shed beneath its branches. Withered by the hot breath of murder they declared it should bloom again whenever the murderer should be brought to justice, and his blood sprinkled on its dry roots.

Five years passed away, and old impressions and vague suspicions grew stronger as years departed.—Hurlbut was now surrounded by a young and dependant family; but superstition had fixed an indelible mark on his character, and he was followed by the eye of jealousy, which watched his actions, his countenance and his words, while it shunned his association. The man became restless and unhappy; he felt sensibly the weight of a sullied reputation, and though he had disregarded it for many years, he began to sink under its influence into moroseness and disquietude.

About this time some huntsmen, in the pursuit of game which had sheltered in the blasted tree, cut it down, and lo! from the old trunk fell the withered bones of a human being; they were examined by an anatomist, and declared to be perfect parts of the skeleton of a man who they judged might have been deposited there four or five years before.—An opening in the trunk, some distance from the ground, confirmed the probability of the story. The Germans and their neighbors caught it up eagerly, and the fate of the unfortunate woodman seemed fixed.—He fled the storm he saw gathering, but in a month returned and surrendered himself up for trial.

The excitement of the populace ran high, and as the day fixed for his trial drew near, the hopes of acquital vanished. The mass of the people were sure of his guilt, and they collected the evidence against him, with an activity and zeal which savoured rather of the spirit of bitter persecution, than of a love of justice. I leave the reader to imagine for himself the feelings of a tender wife and six destitute little children, as they looked forwards through the gathering cloud, to the day that was to fix his destiny while I hasten to the crowded court-room, and the solemn arraingment of the husband & father for the crime of murder.

The prisoner stood pale and dejected, but silent and resigned, at the bar, and answered with a calm and steady voice, 'Not Guilty,' to the charge. He was asked if he had counsel, he answered in the negative; and requested that assistance might be assigned him. The judge cast his eyes around the court, as if carelessly in search of some one on whom to lay what, as his manner seemed to indicate, he thought a hopeless task, when an old gentleman, whose presence amid the throng had not been noticed, rose and introduced himself as Mr. ——, an eminent lawyer of the city. The court bowed respectfully, and a look of astonishment was visible in every face when he asked the privilege of acting as the defendant's counsel.

It was granted, however, unhesitatingly, and he resumed his seat.—When the witnesses had been heard on the side of the prosecution, he rose and addressed the court. He recollected the prisoner; he remembered that on the night on which the evidence went to fix the murder, he had employed the prisoner to the capacity of a guide, and was conducted by him over the ford; that he missed his way, and did not reach the lower ford to which he had intended to go, but travelled by another direction to the city. In regard to the bones so mysteriously found, he had two evidences to prove, he said, that the very physician, who pronounced them human, and of five years decay, and who was a bitter enemy of the defendant, had placed them there himself that they had for many years before decked a corner of his study. The first was a boy, who assisted in placing them there, and the second was the aperture in the trunk of the tree itself, which, at the entrance, was not more than five inches in diameter; and therefore utterly incapable of admitting a human body.—He sat down with acclamations of astonishment; the proof went on; the defendant was acquitted without an argument, an the revengeful physician just escaped from the village time enough to save his neck.

This is the story of the blasted tree. It has a moral. How dangerous is superstition! How carefully should circumstantial evidence be examined, and how cautiously weighed! how false and deceptive the idea, that what is generally believed is infallibly the right!

Behaviour of young females in Company.

One of the chief beauties in a female character is that modest reserve, that retiring delicacy, which avoids the public eye, and is disconcerted even at the gaze of admiration. When a girl ceases to blush she has lost the most powerful charm of beauty. That extreme sensibility which it indicates may be considered as meakness and incumbrance to the other sex, but in females is peculiarly engaging. Blushing is so far from being necessarily attendant on guilt, that it is the usual companion of innocence. That modesty which is so essential to the sex, will naturally dispose them to be rather silent in company especially in a large one: people of sense and discernment will never mistake such silence for dulness. A person may take a share in conversation without uttering a syllable: the expression in the countenance shows, and this never escapes an observing eye. Converse with men with that dignified modesty which may prevent the approach of the most distant familiarity, and consequently, prevent them from feeling themselves your superiors.

Wit is the most dangerous talent which a female can possess. It must be guarded with great discretion and good nature, otherwise it will create many enemies. Wit is perfectly consistent with softness & delicacy; yet they are seldom found united. Wit is so flattering to vanity, that they who possess it become intoxicated and lose all self command. Humour is a different quality. It will make your company much solicited; but be cautious how you indulge it; it is often a great enemy to delicacy, and a still greater one to dignity of character. It may sometimes gain you applause, but will never procure you respect.

Beware of detraction, especially where your own sex are concerned. You are generally accused of being particularly addicted to this vice, perhaps unjustly; men are fully as guilty of it when their interests interfere. But as your interests more frequently clash, and as your feelings are quicker, your temptations to it are more frequent. For this reason be particularly tender of the reputation of your own sex.

Consider every species of indelicacy in conversation as shameful in itself, and highly disgusting to modest men, as well as to you. The dissoluteness of some men's education may allow them to be diverted with a kind of wit, which yet they have delicacy enough to be shocked at when it comes from the mouth of a female. Christian purity is of that delicate nature that it cannot even hear certain things without contamination. It is always in the power of women to avoid these: no man but a brute or a fool will insult a woman with conversation which he sees gives her pain; nor will he dare to do it if she resent the injury with a becoming spirit. There is a dignity in conscious virtue which is able to awe the most shameless and abandoned of men. You will be reproached, perhaps, with an affection of delicacy; but, at any rate, it is better to run the risk of being thought ridiculous than disgusting. The men will complain of your reserve; they will assure you that a more frank behaviour would make you more amiable; but they are not sincere when they tell you so. It might on some occasons, render you more agreeable as companions, but it would make you less amiable as women; an important distinction of which many of the sex are not aware.

Have a sacred regard to truth.—Lying is a mean and despicable vice. Some who possessed excellent parts have been so much addicted to this, that they could not be trusted in the relation of any story, especially if it contain any thing of the marvellous, if they themselves were the heroines of the tale.

There is a certain gentleness of spirit and manners extremely engaging in young women; not that indiscriminate attention, that unmeaning simper, which smiles on all alike. This arises either from an affectation of softness, or from perfect insipidity.

Our young female friends may perhaps think that by persuading them to attend to the preceding rules, we wish to throw every spark of nature out of their composition, and to make them entirely artificial. Far from it; we wish them to possess the most perfect simplicity of heart and manners. They may possess dignity without pride; affability without meanness; and simple elegance without affectation. Milton had the same idea when he says of Eve,

"*Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,*
In every gesture dignity and love."

An Irishman left "sweet Ireland" in the Revolutionary war, to chastise the rebel *Yankees*, and being on a scouting party, he lost his way, and after travelling a number of days, he became lost in a swamp, just at evening.—He had never heard Bull frogs in Ireland; and now their strange voices fell upon his ear ominously. It was dark, but the lightning bug occasionally showed her lamp, and he thought that he was surrounded by the avenging spirits of dead *Yankees* spitting fire.—He clasped a tree and called on St. Patrick all night—In the morning he found his way to a habitation, and related his story—"Oh," says he, "I am safe at last—I have been all night in the power of *craichers cawl'd* Yankee spirits—I held tight to a tree. One would cry out *kill'im! kill'im!* and if it had not been for one *auld* gentleman close by, with a grum voice they would have *kill'd* me.—He now and then would say, *Moderation! Moderation!* and to this *auld* gentleman, who cried out *Moderation!* I owe my life."

Young children at C[hurch]

What motive can induce [parents] to take a young child to meeting [who] cannot keep still, but will talk, whispers, climb on the seats, [run] the pew, and do every thing to [attract] self and thereby disturb others? [What] motive arise from parental vanity, it is most unpardonable! can it benefit the child? no such [thing]. ungovernable child can be any thing *amused*; can it be to save the [trouble] at home? if so let me tell such, from experience, that they [only] distract the attention of all the [surround]ing pews; and will they continue a practice so destructive of others comfort improvement? The sanctuary is no place for unbroken mediation. An object constantly moving like a [restless] ed child, must arrest the attention within its neighborhood; and such an object gradually creates dissatisfaction uneasiness in minds, where all should undisturbed serenity and devotion. I in my life known whole families of strong interest *in the* sabbath service been greatly distracted by the [only] annoyance of whispering, restless and dulged children. It is impossible speak to parents of such conscience If they are entirely unaffected by busy disturbances, let me assure [them] their case differs from that of most assembly. Many in the gallery, often peculiarly require instruction [and] ticularly annoyed by the quick lively movements of a child below. The attention of young people is totally [lost] ed by the turbulent activity of a little or a girl; and even grey heads, [that] cannot sit quiet with such intrusions reflecting assembly.—*Christian Mag.*

The following original anecdote from the New York National Advocate—"A musical fellow lately travelling the stage through Connecticut and Massachusetts, had for his companions a taciturn set of fellows, and to amuse himself he thurst his head out of the Stage every man he met and hallowed, hurra for Jackson! A strange sound to Yankee Town. Passing a brick yard, he set forth his accustomed vociferation at [which] who let fly in return, the handful of [clay] he was moulding, which completely [besmear]ed the countenance of the unfortunate wag. He took in his bespattered face, when one of his fellow travellers who had not spoken for fifty miles observed, that man must be a *Claytie*."

RELIGIOUS DUTIES OF THE TABLE.

A writer in the Christian Secretary says the practice of giving praise & thanks to God, with invocation of his blessing, at meals, was common among the ancient Jews, the custom being frequently mentioned by the Talmudists and in the New Testament, but he concludes from an examination of the Scriptures that the Jews, early Christians, and our Lord himself, were accustomed to perform only one service at the table, and that *before* eating; and he considers our manner of performing religious duties at the table, asking a blessing and giving thanks in two services, as an invocation on the ancient practice, for which there are no valid reasons. "The words rendered *blessed* and *gave thanks* are used synonymously, and both suggested the idea of praise and thanksgiving."—"Do we when we come to the table ask for present blessings? They are already placed before us, and are present occasions for thanksgiving:—such the ancients made them." The writer states five reasons against the practice of expressing our grateful acknowledgements in two services. 1 One is more simple and significant than two. The second service is a repetition of the first. 3. It multiplies unprofitable religious services. 4 The practice is inconvenient. It is often necessary for the mistress of the family to remain at the table longer than the rest, &c. 5. In favor of only one service, there is the example of the Saviour, and his ancient people. He concludes by exhorting all men to acknowledge the bounty of Providence at their meals, and "to give thanks always for all things to God."

Northampton Gaz.

RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from Boston and New-York, a general assortment of American and West India Goods, &c. &c.

ALSO,

230 Bushels Potatoes,
300 do Salt.

For sale by

A. Fobes, jr.

Elizabeth City, Nov. 21.

The Subscribers

Have received per schr. Kitty Flowers, from Norfolk, and Madison's Barge from New-York,

60 bbls. prime and cargo Pork,
70 do. family superfine and fine Flour,
12 do. pippin Apples, &c. &c.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.